

The Bloomfield Record.

EVERY FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Office on Broad St., Opp. the Post Office.

A. M. HULL, Publisher.

New York & Greenwood Lake R. R.

On and after Monday, May 12th, 1919, trains will run as follows:

LEAVE NEW YORK	
Greenwood Lake	6:30 AM
Monday	12:30 PM
Wednesday	12:30 PM
Friday	12:30 PM
Saturday	12:30 PM
TO NEW YORK	
Greenwood Lake	6:30 AM
Monday	12:30 PM
Wednesday	12:30 PM
Friday	12:30 PM
Saturday	12:30 PM

From our Regular Correspondent.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11, 1919.

There has been almost as much excitement in Washington as in San Francisco over the "Kalloch" case, but the feeling is not, by any means, so one-sided as it seems to have been in San Francisco, and there are many who sympathize, more or less, with Mr. Charles De Young, who did the shooting and consider the act excusable under the aggravating circumstances, though certainly not justifiable. Mr. Kalloch's record is not a good one, and it does not speak well for the workingman of San Francisco that they should choose such a man to represent them. On the other hand the De Youngs are right in claiming that the *Chronicle*, which they represent, own and control, though a daring, and, as is asserted, in some respects, an unscrupulous sheet, has never made war upon the relatives of any man whom it attacked. It has been bold, merciless in denunciation, but not mean to friends or foes. Mr. Charles De Young was in Washington much of last year, and made himself very popular to those members of his own profession with whom he came in contact. He is a small, slender man, dark and quick, but not at all aggressive in manner. He is very unassuming, and employs a vast force of writers and correspondents. The act which he committed, and for which he had some provocation, for no man could hear his mother publicly vilified without a strong desire, if he possessed any manhood at all, to knock the breath out of the one who did it, is one of the natural outcomes of the recklessness with which the most sacred rights of individuals are treated in this country, and the gravest charges, without knowledge or regard for the wrong done, the feelings wounded, the reputations impaired, the prospect of whole families blighted. A few less serious will doubtless teach us a time more wisdom in this respect. But much of it is due to modern rivalry of forces, and the eager spirit of competition which triumphs upon all that lies between itself and a supremacy that has nothing in it that is noble or praiseworthy.

It is charged that a letter written by Mr. J. R. Ledlie, private secretary to the democratic candidate for the governorship of Ohio, and addressed to Col. Wm. Bower Moore, late special agent of the Treasury Department, was opened by Deputy Auditor Moore of the treasury. Deputy Moore (Wm. Bennett Moore) acknowledges that he received the letter, opened it by mistake, sealed it and put the address of Col. Moore upon it. The letter, which related to the campaign maneuvers of the democrats in Ohio, and suggested a plan by which Foster and Sherman might be "killed off" in that State, has anyhow been published, and it is an interesting question as to how and from whom it was obtained for publication. It is charged by some of his associates, furnished the letter to the newspaper correspondents. It is alleged again that the letter is a forgery. On the other hand, it is said that Col. Moore has employed counsel with a view to have the matter investigated, and the case will probably be brought before the grand jury. The penalty for designedly opening a

letter under such circumstances is a fine of five hundred dollars, with or without imprisonment. The case derives whatever importance it may have from the need of positively determining whether or not any one has actually been guilty of invading a private correspondence and violating the sanctity of the mails. Of course it is not very important to know if Mr. Ledlie wrote or did not write to Col. Moore such a letter as is published; but the public have a vital interest in knowing whether the mails are tampered with or not.

The reports received at the Treasury Department of the ship building of the country for the first nine months of the last fiscal year show that there has not been the same progress in this industry as in others, and that it has by no means gained the magnitude that it formerly enjoyed. The nine months show that vessels have been built representing 143,171 tons, and from this the estimate for the whole year is placed at 195,000 as against 235,504 tons in 1918, and 176,592 in 1917. The tonnage of sailing vessels built, has fallen from 106,331 in 1917 and 106,067 in 1918 to 62,122 in the nine months of 1919, as against 81,866 for the year of 1918, and 47,514 for the year of 1917. The growth of steam tonnage has been gradual for the last few years, while the sailing tonnage has been on a corresponding decline.

The Secretary of the Navy gives notice that early in October he intends having a grand review in Hampton roads of the naval vessels now in use as training ships for the education of American boys as sailors. There will be a fleet drill a short while and naval maneuvers of all sorts. The Secretary expects the review to work great good in many respects. It seems that it is a difficult matter to secure good native seamen to our ships of war, and as a consequence our sailors are mostly foreigners. As the pay is better and work lighter in our service than in that of other countries, foreigners prefer to enlist with us. The Secretary thinks this state of affairs would work to our disadvantage in the event of war, and hence his desire to educate and train our native-born boys for the service.

The comptroller of the currency says that from reports he has received from the examiners of national banks in Illinois and Missouri the comparison of losses to creditors between these banks and state banks is largely against the state institutions. The losses to creditors in Missouri through state banks and private bankers since 1876 have been \$3,200,000, while the losses through national banks in the same state since their organization, fifteen years ago, have been less than \$1,000,000. In the state of Illinois the losses since 1876 have been \$5,800,000 by private banks, while the losses of national banks since their establishment in 1873 have been less than one and a half millions. The total losses to creditors, through private banks in Illinois within the last five years have been more than three-fifths of the total losses of all the national banks in the country since the system was created.

From "The Worker," Co-Operative Farming.

There is scarcely any avocation in which the principle of co-operation enters to so small a degree in this country as that of tilling the soil. The average American farmer leads a life strongly marked by individualism. He "plows and sows, and reaps, and mows," in the language of the old song, alone, or in company with the members of his own family. In harvest time he is sometimes forced to employ hired help, but most of the labors of the years are performed by his own hands. There is no association of effort or division of profits about this system. Every man is for himself as much as the Indian hunter in the forest, and success or failure depends upon his own health, strength and skill. Most occupations have progressed beyond the primitive condition of individualism. The shoe is no longer made by the single workman hammering and stitching on his low bench; the yard of cloth is now the product of a hundred hands and many costly machines; every pin is handled by at least a dozen workmen in the process of manufacture. Even the cross-roads blacksmith buys his horse shoes and nails ready made, and thus becomes the partner of many unknown workmen in distant cities. The farmer alone remains just where his grandfather was before the era of conjoint effort in other departments of life began, except that this era works for his advantage in giving him labor-saving machinery, cheap tools and cheap clothing. He still follows his plow across his lonely acres, struggling in solitude to conquer the forces of nature and make them his servants. In the older sections of the

United States society is too thoroughly crystallized, too conservative, too resistant to change to make it worth while to attempt to introduce radically new methods in farming; but in new regions of the West the questions of what is the best way to till the soil, not what is the old way, has a chance of fair consideration. Excellent results have been attained of late in Minnesota, Dakota and Kansas by capitalists cultivating large bodies of land with hired labor. With a single crop of wheat a New York gentleman last year paid for 5,000 acres of land, and for the work-animals and machinery used in making the crop, besides the hire of his laborers. Suppose the superintendent and the men employed by him had taken the land together and raised the crop on their own account. They instead of the capitalist, would have been the owners of the soil and the improvements at the end of the year. Nothing stands in the way of such an experiment. Given, the industrious men, an organizing brain to make their labor effective, and capital enough for buildings, implements, and a year's subsistence, and success would be certain.

The advantage of co-operative over separate farming in a country where there are large contiguous stretches of fertile land are obvious. In the first place there is a large saving in the outlay for farm machinery, tools, horses and fences. Then the ability to concentrate a large amount of labor makes it feasible to always do the right thing at the right time and in the right way. Twenty men working together under a competent superintendent will plant and harvest a greater area than they could possibly do working separately on twenty isolated farms. Organization gives to labor its highest effectiveness, and there is no reason why there should not be organization on the farm as well as in the factory. We do not, however, want the system of employer and wage-earners applied to the cultivation of the soil. No patriotic man desires to see our independent farmers supplanted by a rural proletariat. And yet this is the state of things into which California has drifted, and toward which our prairie States seem to be fast tending. The individual farmer, cultivating his fifty or a hundred acres cannot compete with the capitalist farmer cultivating two or three thousand acres with hired labor. The safeguard against the spread of this fatal tendency towards converting our western communities into European societies of peasants and great landed proprietors must be sought in co-operation, which signifies simply a union of means and efforts to increase results. The laborer on the land is worthy of more than his mere hire; he deserves the fruits of his toil, for without him the land would be valueless. If he is intelligent enough to combine with his fellows he can possess the earth and rest secure that capital will never reduce him to the condition of a paid tool for daily bread.

A word about the social side of the subject. Life in a farm-house is seldom attractive to people of quick intelligence and strong social instincts. The mind gets rusty for want of healthful friction with other minds, and from lack of succession of event to keep the mental faculties alive. Every passing year is eagerly scanned; every change in the weather eagerly noted; the movements of the domestic animals become matters of importance; much is made of visits and calls, and of occasional journeys to the nearest town; but with all this added to the incidents of the daily round of toil in field and house, life is often vacant and monotonous. The long winter evenings drag heavily, and the chirp of the cricket in the summer twilight is wearisome music to the co-operative system of farming would relieve country life of much of its loneliness. The farmers would live in a village in the center of their domain. Each family would have its house, yard and garden, while the fields would be cultivated by the whole working force of the community and the profits equitably divided. Thus all the advantages of village life would be enjoyed by every member of the association. There would be stores and mechanic shops, a graded school, one or more churches, a post office, and there might be a musical society, a debating club and a reading circle. If the colonists were of the right stamp a bright, active, improving social life

would be developed which would make labor light and leisure enjoyable. The feverish excitement of great cities would be wanting, and the amusements and incidents of city life would be missed for a time by those among the settlers who had been accustomed to them, but compensation would be found in the cordiality, mutual helpfulness and common interests of the new community.

In the family of one short article I have only been able to skim the surface of a topic as suggestive as this, and if I have opened the way to its fuller discussion I shall be content. It seems to me that with the right material, and with honest, sagacious direction, a co-operative farm colony, starting on cheap, rich land in a new country would be sure to prosper, both materially and morally.

E. W. SMALLEY.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Martin R. Dennis & Co., 739 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

ISSUE DRAFTS

For any amount payable on demand in all parts of

ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND,

FRANCE, GERMANY, AUSTRIA,

ITALY, SWITZERLAND,

and all other European Countries.

ALSO

PASSAGE TICKETS

On CANADA, AMERICA, WHITE STAR, NATIONAL

AUTON, HAMBURG and BREMEN Lines of

OCEAN STEAMERS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers available and

payable in all parts of the world.

English, French, German and all kinds of Foreign

Currency, Silver and Paper Money bought and

sold.

Telegraphic Transfers of money in London and

Paris.

U. S. Revenue Stamps for sale.

ICE CREAM!

The BEST CREAM ever sold in Bloomfield as

E. A. ANTHONY'S

Bakery and Ice Cream Saloon.

Broad St. West to Post Office.

We make our own Cream, and deliver to families

at the following prices:

PER QUART, 10c.

PER HALF GALLON, 15c.

PER GALLON, 25c.

These who have tried our Cream will have no

other. Orders delivered either at the Shop or above

at any residence, PARK AVE.

D. W. R. PINKHAM,

DENTIST,

434 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

None Mailed & Examined.

First Annual Picnic

of the

Bloomfield Greenback Club

at WEAVER'S GROVE.

Wednesday, Sept. 10th.

Afternoon and Evening.

Eloquent Speakers will be present to address

the people.

A Glee Club, comprising Mrs. Mary Dana

Stidder, Mrs. Dr. Sarah E. Souders, Mr. and

Mrs. Marcus Hamilton, and others, will sing

Greenback and Patriotic Songs.

Refreshments Made by a Fall Brawl Band

under direction of Prof. Marquis of Orange.

A great variety of Amusements.

Refreshments of all kinds.

ADMISSION TICKETS, - 25 Cts.

at

WAYS

HARNESS WAREROOMS,

Bloomfield Ave.

Opposite N. B. Harvey's, Bloomfield, N. J.

Hand-Made Harness.

At the Lowest Prices. WE DEFY COMPETITION.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED both in

quality and price.

HORSE EQUIPMENTS

of all kinds on hand or made to order.

Refrigerators, Stoves, Gas Ranges, Wash

Trunks, and Sewing Machines, etc.

Trunks Repaired Promptly

MISS M. H. INNES,

Formerly of Bloomfield wishes to inform her

friends and the public in this vicinity that she will

be happy to receive orders for LADIES' HAIR

DRESSING, WIGS, CHIFFON, CHIFFON'S HAIR

CUTTING and ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORK.

Consulting the signs of

Residence, Orchard, Main St. corner of Park St.

Orders by mail will receive immediate attention.

INTERESTING FACTS:

REMEMBER

That we always have in stock the LARGEST and

BEST assortment of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

To be found in the State, and which, notwithstanding

the late advance in many commodities, we still

maintain our position as the LOWEST PRICED.

PURCHASE YOUR CARPETS NOW

And save the late advance of 10 cents per yard.

A superb stock of Lowell, Bedford, Roxbury, and

others, to select from at OLD PRICES.

On Cloths, Fancy Mattings, Rugs.

Mats, Stair Cloths, etc.

Black Walnut and Enamelled Bed-

room Suits.

New and elegant styles, at very low prices.

Special attention is also invited to our large stock

of FURNITURE, in every style and variety.

Also a great variety of

RAMBO, BATTAN, WILLOW & BENTON CHAIRS.

Also a great variety of

CROCKERY, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware,

China Tea Sets, etc.

at lower prices than ever before known.

Good as Delivered. Free of Charge.

W. N. RANDALL,

728, 730 and 732 BROAD ST.

OFF. POST OFFICE, NEWARK.

Sterling Silver and Extra Plate

at the old established house of

BENJAMIN J. MAYO,

No. 557 Broad St., Newark.

Near the City Hall.

Mayo and his assistants design to

Sterling Silver & Plate

SOLID SILVER

in new styles of Solid Silverware.

Broken Ware Repaired, Worked

Replated, at 557 Broad St.

BENJAMIN J. MAYO.

FRANK WEIDNER,

Cash Grocer,

BLOOMFIELD CENTER.

CHOICE FAMILY

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS, ETC.

Flour, Feed and Grain

As Low as can be bought in Newark for Cash.

FIRST CLASS CANNED GOODS,

TEAS of All Grades.

COFFEE.

Pronounced by our customers "the best" and

most in flavor. Best Java 50c, Fine Mocha 60c.

BUTTER.

All grades, 10c, 12c, 20c, 30c. As the market

changes I change.

FLOUR.

OHIO, ST. LOUIS and NEW PROCESS.

None kept in the market. Prices extremely low

for cash.

I hereby tender my thanks to the people and

customers in Bloomfield, Montclair and West-

bury, for their liberal patronage during the last

month. I appreciate their kindness, and will en-

deavor to serve them for the future in the best and

most reliable manner.

FRANK WEIDNER,

Junction Bloomfield Av. and Broad St.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF IMPORTED

CROCKERY,

AT

BAKER & HUBBELL'S,

Bloomfield Center.

WAYS

HARNESS WAREROOMS,

Bloomfield Ave.

Opposite N. B. Harvey's, Bloomfield, N. J.

Hand-Made Harness.

At the Lowest Prices. WE DEFY COMPETITION.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED both in

quality and price.

HORSE EQUIPMENTS

of all kinds on hand or made to order.

Refrigerators, Stoves, Gas Ranges, Wash

Trunks, and Sewing Machines, etc.

Trunks Repaired Promptly

MISS M. H. INNES,

Formerly of Bloomfield wishes to inform her

friends and the public in this vicinity that she will

be happy to receive orders for LADIES' HAIR

DRESSING, WIGS, CHIFFON, CHIFFON'S HAIR

CUTTING and ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORK.

Consulting the signs of

Residence, Orchard, Main St. corner of Park St.

Orders by mail will receive immediate attention.

Palouet, Pelton & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

STANDARD

ORGAN.

WAREHOUSES:

14 EAST 14TH STREET, N. Y.

Manufacturers, Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Awarded Grand Medal and

Diploma at Philadelphia,

1876.

Superior in Quality, Volume and Variety

of Tunes, in Beauty of Style, and Finish

of Case.

For further particulars, call at the manufacturers,

or address PELLOUT, PELTON & CO., 14 E. 14th

St., New York, for Descriptive Catalogue.

JOHN G. KEYLER,

BLOOMFIELD AVENUE.

FURNITURE of Every Description.

PANTRY and CLOSET CUPBORDS.

BOOK SHELVES and CASES.

BRACKET, LOOKING GLASSES.

etc., etc. Repaired and Spring Beds always on

hand. Repainting and Staining done with

care.

Furnishing Undertaken.

MEASURES and CARRIAGES.

Furnished, and every attendance given that the

Friends may require.

AND SPECIAL PROMPT ATTENTION TO.

THE RECORD

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

has facilities for executing Job Printing of all kinds

in a first-class and expeditious manner.

STATIONERY.

An assortment of Blank